-∮Pa	rk — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
SUITE 130	SSIONAL DRIVE
ROSEVILLE,	FAX TRANSMITTAL
TO:	Ms. Janufe Ebale
FAX #:	510 569-4757
FROM:	Och Zins
•	PARK ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION 2140 PROFESSIONAL DRIVE, SUITE 130 ROSEVILLE, CA 95661
	TEL: (916)782-8980 OR 1-800-753-7401 FAX: (916)784-7496
	NSMITTAL CONTAINS A TOTAL OFPAGES INCLUDING THIS COVER SHEET.
	TS: I hope this helps. I will provide more
le	tail at tomorrow's meeting
	Thanks.
	- Due Sym



September 16, 1992

Jennifer Eberle Alameda County Hazardous Haterials Division Dept. of Environ. Health 80 Swan Way, Room 200 Oakland, CA 94621

RE:

VAPOR EXTRACTION TREATABILITY TESTING CARNATION COMPANY 1310 14TH STREET OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

Dear Ms. Eberle:

Thank you again for agreeing to meet with Mr. Walter Carey of Nestle Corporation, Mr. Rich Hiett of the RWQCB and myself on such short notice. We are trying to obtain conceptual approval for implementing a vapor extraction remediation program to address the Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH) compounds that have been identified near the northwest corner of the subject property.

Park Environmental Corporation (Park) conducted vapor extraction feasibility testing at the site on July 22, 1992. The objective of the testing was to demonstrate that vapor extraction techniques would effectively remove the volatile organic compounds present in the vocadose zone, the capillary fringe, and as free product on the water table. Four existing monitoring wells were selected for testing (Fig. 1). They are all located in the vicinity of the free product plume, as identified by Harding Lawson Associates (HLA) in their October to December Quarterly Monitoring Report dated March 12, 1992.

The testing consisted of applying a vacuum to the selected well and monitoring the rate of flow from that well, the vacuum at the well head, and the TPH concentrations measured using a century 128 OVA. Each well was tested for approximately thirty (30) minutes. Nearby wells were monitored with manometers during each test period to verify continuity between wells and to provide an estimate of the radii of influence. At the completion of each test a vapor sample was collected for analysis for both TPH and BTEX. The analytical test results are provided on the attached table.

The four tests demonstrated that there is continuity in the vadose tone throughout the area where free product has been identified. Just using a 92 cfm regenerative blower pulling approximately sixty (60) inches of water vacuum, we were able to monitor vacuum

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continuity in excess of fifty (50) feet from the extraction well. Vapor concentrations ranged from 10,000 to 42,000 ppmv as gasoline = TPH-g? during this brief test period. Given that wells were arbitrarily selected for testing and that we were unable to open most of the well covers, we believe that the testing conducted clearly shows that vapor extraction techniques can be used at this site to abate the TPH VS VCC ? in the subsurface.

Park has proposed to implement a vapor extraction program utilizing the existing wells. The number and distribution of the existing wells provides for a great deal of flexibility in effecting site remediation. The manifold system will consist of Schedule 40 PVC and flexible pipe connected to a thermal oxidizer vapor treatment unit. Because the site is a non-operating facility and twenty-four hour security ispresent, the manifold system will be placed on the existing pavement.

Park has recommended that the existing groundwater and free product monitoring program be continued to evaluate the effects that the remediation program is having on the site.

This letter has been prepared to briefly explain the program that has been proposed. A detailed work plan will need to be prepared and submitted for agency approval prior to the implementation of any program. We trust this letter and attachments adequately prepare you for tomorrow's 9:00 a.m. meeting at the RWQCB.

Thank you again for your cooperation in this matter.

sincerely,

Park Environmental Corporation

Richard J. Zipp, R.G., C.E.G.

Principal Hydrogeologist

FIGURE 2

## 16.92 14:20 No.001 P.06

## VAPOR TREATABILITY TESTING CARNATION JULY 22, 1992

					2,100	250	1,200
	36	45	42,000	1,500	74	16	69
V-90	33	44	13,000	110	160	16	97
MW-4 MW-25	32	42	10,000	72	560	180	880
MW-91	34	44	29,000	880			

Sep 16.92

